

The Reciprocity Treaties of the United States

The History of the Policy That Is Now Agitating the Country Dates from 1850.

A SUBJECT of frequent agitation at the present time is that of reciprocity. The term has come to be so familiar to the newspaper and magazine reader that he has ceased to wonder about it or give it any special thought, but dismisses it indifferently as something which has to do with the intricate subject of national tariff, and therefore exceedingly dry and uninteresting. But as the United States by giant strides attains greater commercial and industrial importance, this matter of reciprocity will come more persistently to the fore, and sustain a close relation to the advancement and development of the nation. That policy which was first considered much in the light of pleasant tariff variation, and under James G. Blaine was developed and its possibilities shown by his statesmanlike handling, is destined in the judgment of its ardent supporters, to become a national necessity, for two main reasons:

First, there are some duties embraced in the present tariff which are no longer necessary for the existence of the industries for whose protection they were imposed. Second, many of our industries have reached such a stage of development that the home market alone cannot absorb their en-

metals, timber and lumber, cotton, flax and hemp, and unmanufactured tobacco; Canada, in turn, admitting the same articles from the United States free of duty.

The agreement with the Hawaiian Islands provided for the admission to the United States, free of duty, of sugar and molasses, and other tropical products of those islands, and gave free markets to American breadstuffs, provisions and general merchandise.

The treaties made with Brazil, Spain, for Cuba and Porto Rico; United Kingdom, for the British West Indies and British Guiana; Dominican Republic, Salvador, Nicaragua and Guatemala, in Central America; and Germany, France and Austria-Hungary, agreed to admit to the United States, free of duty, sugar, molasses, coffee and hides from the countries mentioned, and in exchange for that privilege those countries agreed to the following concessions on goods from the United States: Brazil, the free admission of wheat, flour, corn and oats, meal, starch, vegetables, hay, pork (except hams), fish, cotton seed oil, coal, naval stores, agricultural implements, manufacturing and mechanical tools, engines, mining machinery and materials for railway construction and equipment; also a 25 per cent. reduction in the duty

The Scientific Production

of a laxative of known value and distinctive action is rapidly growing in public favor, along with the many other material improvements of the age. The many

who are well informed

must understand quite clearly, that in order to meet the above conditions a laxative should be wholly free from every objectionable quality or substance, with its component parts simple and wholesome and it should act pleasantly and gently without disturbing the natural functions in any way. The laxative which fulfils most perfectly the requirements, in the highest degree, is

Syrup of Figs

The sale of millions of bottles annually for many years past, and the universal satisfaction which it has given confirm the claim we make, that it possesses the qualities which commend it to public favor.

Its Excellence

is due to the originality and simplicity of the combination and also to the method of manufacture, which is known to the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and which ensures that perfect purity and uniformity of product essential to the ideal home laxative. In order to get

Its Beneficial Effects

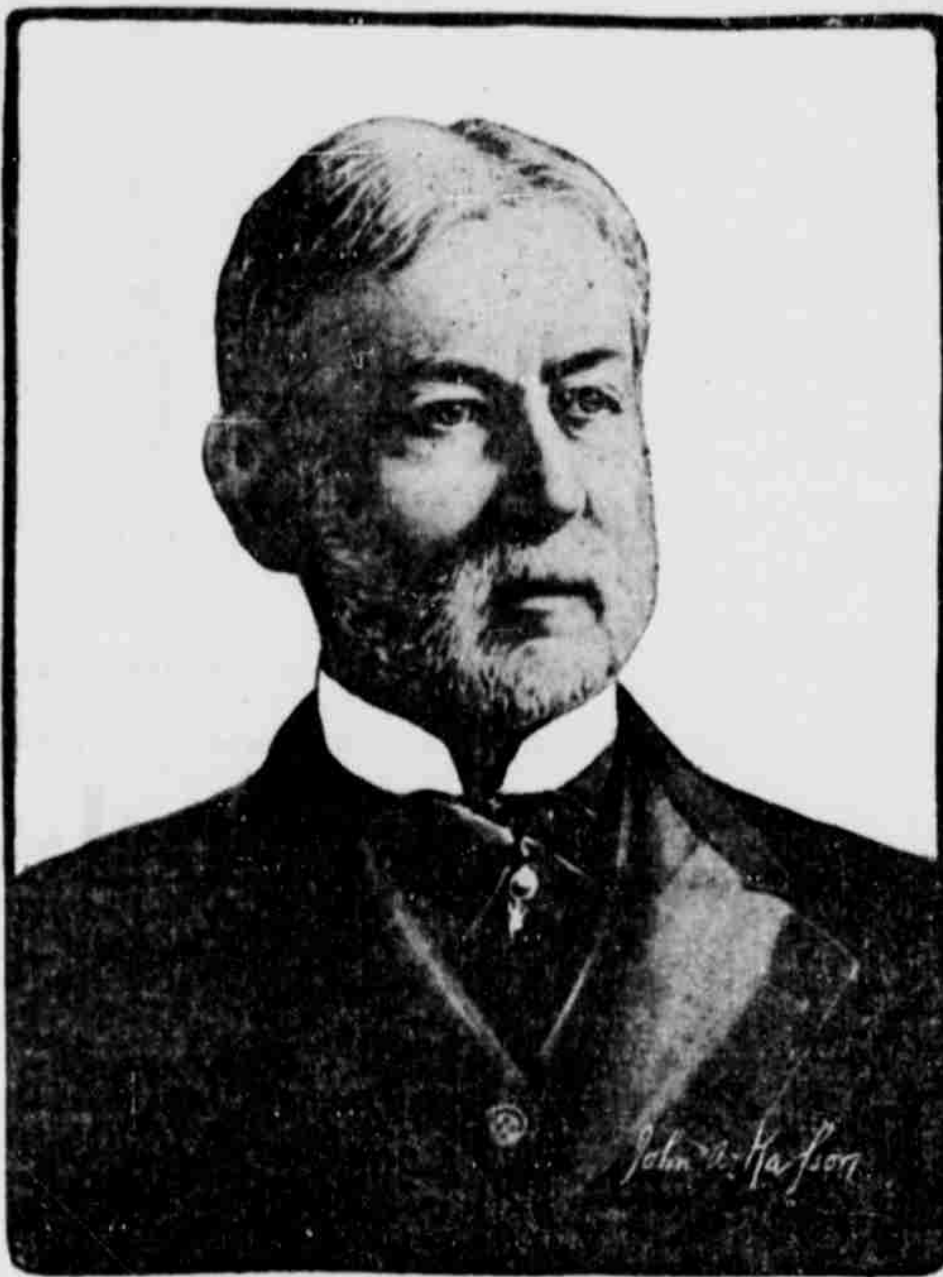
always buy the genuine and note the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package. In the process of manufacturing figs are used as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal virtues of Syrup of Figs are obtained from an excellent combination of plants known to be medicinally laxative and to act most beneficially.

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Louisville, Ky. New York, N.Y.

For sale by all druggists—Price fifty cents per bottle.



John A. Kasson

Special Reciprocity Treaty Commissioner.

tire product, and consequently new outlets are necessary for their continuous operation and steady employment of their operatives.

And, technically, what is reciprocity? It is the granting by two countries of equal privileges of commercial intercourse in certain specified particulars to the people of the countries concerned.

The first treaty of the kind was made with Canada, in 1855, continuing in force until 1866. Since the date of the signing of this first reciprocity treaty, trade agreements have existed with the Hawaiian Islands, Brazil, San Domingo, British West Indies, Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Cuba and Porto Rico, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Switzerland, France, Portugal and Italy. The treaties with the last three named countries and a second agreement with Germany are still in force. Treaties with the following countries, signed in 1899, are still pending, having yet to be ratified by congress: British West Indies, Argentina, France, Dominican Republic, Nicaragua and Ecuador. The following table shows the full list of reciprocity agreements and treaties which the United States has made and put into operation since 1850:

Date at which treaty	Termination
Canada, Mar. 16, 1855	Mar. 17, 1866
Haw. Is., Sept. 9, 1875	April 30, 1890
Brazil, April 1, 1891	Aug. 27, 1894
San Domingo, Sept. 1, 1891	Aug. 27, 1894
British West Indies, Feb. 1, 1892	Aug. 27, 1894
Salvador, Feb. 1, 1892	Aug. 27, 1894
Nicaragua, Mar. 12, 1892	Aug. 27, 1894
Honduras, May 26, 1892	Aug. 27, 1894
Guatemala, May 26, 1892	Aug. 27, 1894
Cuba and Porto Rico, Sept. 1, 1899	Still in force
Germany, Sept. 1, 1899	Aug. 27, 1894
Argentina, Feb. 1, 1899	Aug. 27, 1894
Austria-Hungary, May 26, 1899	Aug. 27, 1894
Switzerland, June 1, 1899	Aug. 27, 1894
France, June 1, 1899	Aug. 27, 1894
Portugal, July 10, 1899	Aug. 27, 1894
Italy, July 12, 1899	Aug. 27, 1894

Information Wanted.
Miss Rural—And were you never in the country during the season for husking bees, Mr. Sappy?
Sappy—No. The ideal! How do you husk a bee, anyway?—Philadelphia Press

Her Logic.

He—You will admit that man is the most sensible of all animals?
She—If I admit that he thinks he is. It is for that reason it is so easy for a woman to make a fool of him.—Boston Times.

One Good Feature.

She—So you don't like these Wagner concertos?
He—Well, they have one redeeming feature. They're so loud you can't hear the man next to you whistling his accompaniment.—Philadelphia Times.

A little man thinks he aches just as hard as a big man.—Chicago Daily News.

Profit is always honored even in its own country.—Chicago Daily News.

Some people are natural born artists at drawing conclusions.—Atchison Globe.

The busy bee is able to keep busy without advertising, but he is in an exceptional line of business.—Puck.

When a man is good at telling "funny stories," it often happens that he isn't good for much else.—Atchison Globe.

When the candidate clouds the issue it is to be presumed that he is looking for the silver lining to the cloud.—Puck.

Search any girl who is on the programme for a song, and you will find that she is loaded for an encore.—Atchison Globe.

As soon as some people are clothed in a little brief authority they feel it their duty to appear on dress parade.—Indianapolis News.

The man who tells his children what a tough time he had of it when he was their age usually acts as if he held them personally responsible.—Indianapolis News.

Mrs. Keppinhouse—"Are you sure this bread is fresh?" Baker—"Sure, ma'am." "It isn't yesterday's?" "No, indeed. Why, this is tomorrow's bread."—Philadelphia Record.

He—"I must confess to a great deal of egotism." She—"Indeed?" He—"Yes; I think about myself a great deal too much." She—"Oh, that isn't egotism! That's merely the usual human tendency to worry over trifles."—Glasgow Times.

Nervey—"I want you to take a couple of tickets for our club's benefit at the opera house." E. Z. Mark—"But I wouldn't go to an affair of that sort." Nervey—"You don't have to. All you've got to do is just to buy the tickets."—Philadelphia Press.

It is easy to quit a habit you never learned.—Atchison Globe.



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"WHAR DEW I CUM IN?"

(Being the Soliloquy of a Farmer on the Free Raw Sugar Question.)

Thar's a mighty lot er talkin' about farmers 'n thar rights, 'N the wonderful prosperity thet beet growin' invites. Thar's er heap of foolish crowin' 'n the "beats" begin ter shout 'N holler fer the Tariff ter keep free raw sugar out! But I notis thet the beet-producin' farms are very few. An' the farmers through the country aint got much of it ter dew. The hull land aint a-raisin' beets, 'n aint goin' ter begin, Beet growin' right fer sum, I guess—but, whar dew I cum in?

The farmer gits four dollars now fer every ton o' beets—A hansum price, I must allow—but hidin' sum deceits. Beet sugar manufacturers admit as they hev found Thet "granulated" costs 'em sumthin' like tew cents a pound. In fact thet leaves a profit on which they'd greatly thrive—And—if it kin be sold fer three, why should we pay 'em FIVE? It seems ter me es thet's a game thet's mighty like a skin—But—if thar's any benefit—waal—whar dew I cum in?

When Uncle Sam's in want o' cash we're glad ter help him out, 'N we'll stand all the taxes thet are needed, never doubt, But when his pocket-book's well lined an' nary cent he lacks, Et seems ter me his duty's ter repeal thet sugar tax. Them fellers wot is interested sez it's to protect The beet-producin' farmer thet the duty they collect, But I guess thet explanation es a little bit too thin—The sugar maker,—he's all right;—but—whar dew we cum in?

Take off raw sugar duty an' the price will quickly fall, To everybody's benefit, fer sugar's used by all. The poor will bless the Government thet placed it in thar reach—('N millions of our citizens free sugar now beseech) The dealer 'll be delighted—less expenditure fer him—More demand 'n bigger profits—which at present are but slim. An' the farmer 'll be as well paid as he ever yet has been—But he'll buy his sugar cheaper—thet's whar he an' I'll cum in.

Now, whar's the sense er reason of the sugar tax to-day, When our treasury's a-bulgin' an' we hev no debts ter pay? The duty on raw sugar's Fifty million every year—An' the people's got ter pay it—thet's a fact thet's very clear. Fifty million! Great Jerusha! Ter protect beet magnates, too, Why should they tax ALL the people—just ter help a scattered FEW? And the FEW? Beet-sugar MAKERS! Don't it really seem a sin Thus ter help an' fill thar coffers? Whar dew you an' I cum in?

The farmer growin' beets hes got a contract price fer years,—Free raw sugar wouldn't hurt him, an' of it he has no fears, But mebbe, like myself—he's also growin' fruit so nice—Ter preserve it—at a profit—he needs sugar—at a price! The repealing of the duty, surely cuts the price in two—Thet'll make a mighty difference, neighbor, both ter me an' you! Let the sugar manufacturer make such profits as he kin—Ter him it may seem right enuff—but whar dew I cum in?

An' I aint agoin' ter swaller all the arguments they shout Thet the farmers need protection—an' must bar raw sugar out. Common sense is plainly showin' that the people in the land Want raw sugar free in future—an' its freedom will demand. 'Tis a tax no longer needed—hateful to the public view,—Taxin' millions of our people to enrich a favored few. They can't blind me any longer with the foolish yarns they spin,—While they're busy makin' money—whar dew you and I cum in?

I'm agoin' ter keep on hustlin', talkin', pleadin' with my friends, Aint no sense in lettin' others gain thar selfish privet ends. I'm agoin' ter write termorror to my Congressmen 'nd say Thet he oughter do his best ter kill that tax without delay! Feller-farmers, do your utmost—whether you grow beets or not—To repeal the tax on sugar— you can but improve your lot! Cheaper sugar helps your pocket, greater blessings you can win—When we've three-cent granulated—that's whar you an' I cum in!

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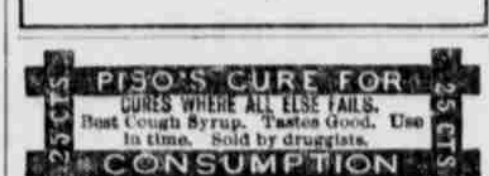
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